

## PRELIMINARY REPORT INDUSTRY SERIES

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# Census of Mineral Industries

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NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (Industry 1321)

This report presents preliminary statistics from the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries. The 1982 data are subject to change in the final reports, which will be issued at a later date. Final data will be presented first in paperbound reports and then in a bound volume of Subject, Industry, and Geographic Area Statistics. The final volume will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The total value of shipments and receipts for Industry 1321, Natural Gas Liquids, was \$39,307 million in 1982, while the value of shipments of products classified as being primary to this industry was \$38,512 million. Value added by mining was \$9,441 million. Total employment for the industry increased to 13.5 thousand employees in 1982, an increase of approximately 4 percent from 1977. Establishments in this industry are those primarily engaged in extracting liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement. The industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments and receipts, cost of supplies, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Industry aggregates of these data measure not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities performed by the same establishments. This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1, 2, 4a, and 4b) with product statistics (table 3) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. (See appendix for a discussion of the difference between value of shipments and receipts for the industry and value of product shipments.) All dollar figures shown in this report are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price levels. Therefore, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The methods of data collection which include the use of administrative-record data are discussed in detail in the appendix. Small single-unit companies (the cutoff varied by industry) were not mailed a questionnaire. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time of tabulation), some employment, payroll, and receipt data were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the statistics for the administrative-record and nonresponse establishments.



The following abbreviations and symbols are used in the tables in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as 1b, gal, yd, and bbl, are used in the customary sense. Where the term "tons" only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 pounds; where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, the unit of measure is specified as "long tons" or "1. tons."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

#### Table 1. Historical Industry Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Years

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix

		Establishments during year		All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers		Cost o supplie used						
Year	Com- panies (num- ber)	Total (num- ber)	With 20 employ- ees or more (num- ber)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)		Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc.	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Value of net ship- ments and receipts <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)	Quantity of primary products <sup>2</sup>	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 1321, NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS													
1982 <sup>3</sup>	105 100 109 (NA) 164 176	752 692 680 684 652 593	224 209 191 216 245 290	13.5 13.0 10.7 12.4 13.9 16.5	386.7 227.3 116.8 99.5 96.6 96.3	11.3 10.6 8.9 10.5 11.9 13.4	21.2 18.2 21.0 24.5	312.4 177.9 95.6 82.1 80.7 75.7	9 441.1 3 286.3 1 019.0 905.0 762.1 587.6	4 145.0	39 307.1 17 449.1 5 057.7 3 707.6 2 800.8 1 625.1	11 300.1 4 410.0 1 409.2 1 102.6 808.5 706.9	563.0 564.6 609.5 498.0 398.9 294.2	1 085.5 328.9 106.3 214.4 113.9 94.9

Note: For data prior to 1958, see 1963 Census of Mineral Industries, volume I, table 1 of industry chapter.

#### Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States and Type of Operation: 1982 and 1977

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

		1982							19	977				
		Establishments during year		All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers			Cost of supplies used,					
Industry, geographic area, and type of operation	E1	Total (num- ber)	With 20 employ- ees or more (num- ber)	Number <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (mil- lions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All employ- ees <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 1321, NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS Geographic Area														
United States	_	752	224	13.5	386.7	11.3	23.4	312.4	9 441.1	30 951.5	39 307.1	1 085.5	13.0	3 286.3
AlabamaCaliforniaColoradoFloridaKansas	-	4 37 18 4 21	4 5 1 3 9	.1 .4 .1 AA	4.4 11.9 3.1 (D) 12.2	.1 .3 .1 (D)	.3 .7 .2 (D)	4.0 10.0 2.7 (D) 9.4	74.2 155.4 230.0 (D) 345.3	137.0 421.7 148.6 (D) 2 117.0	210.0 558.8 369.5 (D) 2 452.6	1.2 18.3 9.1 (D) 9.7	(D) .4 .2 (D)	(D) 45.9 61.4 (D) 100.1
Kentucky Louisiana Michigan New Mexico Oklahoma	-	4 95 7 30 101	3 33 3 18 26	AA 1.6 .2 1.1 1.4	(D) 43.7 4.0 26.9 39.0	(D) 1.3 .2 1.0 1.3	(D) 2.8 .3 1.9 2.7	(D) 35.0 3.7 25.9 34.4	(D) 1 564.1 115.8 556.2 1 214.1	(D) 7 971.1 356.3 1 741.5 2 687.4	(D) 9 503.3 469.2 2 281.4 3 719.2	(D) 31.9 2.8 16.3 182.2	AA 2.2 .1 .9	(D) 509.3 32.5 367.5 326.5
Texas Utah Wyoming	-	366 8 30	104 2 7	6.9 .1 .4	207.9 3.8 11.5	5.5	11.4	155.6 3.5 10.0	4 418.1 99.8 264.8	12 253.8 205.9 (D)	16 285.3 304.2 793.9	386.6 1.4 (D)	6.3	1 644.6 19.2 64.7
Type of Operation Producing establishments	-	744	224	13.4	385.5	11.3	23.3	312.3	9 441.1	(a)	39 307.1	(a)	12.9	3 286.2
Natural gasoline Absorption Refrigeration Expander Combination Other and adsorption Cycle condensate Fractionating Undistributed <sup>3</sup>	-	696 88 104 115 335 54 12 15 21	204 29 16 38 113 8 5	11.7 1.6 1.1 1.8 6.6 .6 .2 .5	326.4 45.5 29.1 52.1 183.8 15.9 7.3 14.4 37.4	10.7 1.4 .9 1.7 6.2 .5 .2	21.8 3.0 2.0 3.6 12.2 1.0 .5	293.7 39.0 25.6 48.0 167.2 13.9 6.2 12.4	8 383.7 1 113.4 736.2 604.2 5 644.7 285.2 124.2 933.2	27 775.6 3 427.0 2 327.6 4 664.4 16 590.7 765.9 (D) 2 898.8	35 101.1 4 484.9 3 011.5 5 100.2 21 468.8 1 035.7 390.3 3 815.7	(D) 1 058.2 55.5 52.3 168.4 766.6 15.4 (D) 16.3	10.9 3.0 .8 (NA) 4.9 (NA) .3 1.0	3 112.8 919.6 241.2 (NA) 1 369.8 (NA) 34.9 138.6
Nonproducing establishments	-	8	-	(Z)	1.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	(D)	-	(D)	.1	(Z)

<sup>1</sup> Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1--10 to 19 percent; E2--20 to 29 percent; E3--30 to 39 percent; E4--40 to 49 percent; E5--50 to 59 percent; E6--60 to 69 percent; E7--70 to 79 percent; E8--80 to 89 percent; E9--90 percent or more.

<sup>1</sup>Represents value of gross shipments less value of residue gas shipped and cost of natural gas liquids and crude petroleum received for processing.

Represents gross production of natural gas liquids less natural gas liquids and crude petroleum received for processing in million barrels. <sup>3</sup>Beginning with 1967, data for single-unit establishments without paid employees were excluded from the census.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>All data lines with less than 100 employees are not shown. Some statistics are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. If employment is 100 or more, number of establishments is shown and employment size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA--100 to <sup>249</sup> employees; BB--250 to <sup>499</sup> employees; CC--500 to <sup>999</sup> employees; EE--1,000 to <sup>2,499</sup> employees; FF--2,500 employees or more.

#### Table 3. Products or Services for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

(Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

			1982			1977	
Product		0 111 6	Product sh	nipments		Product sh	ipments
code	Geographic area and product	Quantity of production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity of production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS						
	United States						
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(x)	38 511.8	(x)	(X)-	17 416.7
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	755.0 11.1 162.5 118.2 194.8 127.9 80.1 60.4 (X)	751.8 10.2 161.8 117.2 192.4 129.7 81.7 58.8 10 305.9 (X)	13 364.6 309.3 1 448.4 3 312.4 2 959.5 3 318.9 1 062.9 953.2 25 015.8 131.4	765.2 15.8 184.5 140.0 223.7 141.3 26.6 33.3 (X)	761.3 15.5 183.6 139.9 222.0 140.9 26.2 33.1 13 837.8 (X)	5 848.8 113.9 1 075.1 1 277.5 1 761.1 1 214.0 183.9 223.3 11 491.2 76.7
1321	Natural gas liquids	(x)	(X)	568.3	(X)	(x)	251.4
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	6.6 (D) 	6.7 (D) -3.2 1.8 .7 (D) .2 127.5 (X)	174.5 (D) - 92.0 38.0 16.6 (D) 6.4 391.1 2.7	9.1 (D) 	9.1 (D) 3.6 3.7 1.0 .5 (D) 154.8 (X)	82.8 (D) - 32.5 33.6 10.3 4.0 (D) 167.8
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(X)	364.4	(X)	(x)	206.3
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	7.3 (D) (D) 1.3 2.5 (D) (D) (X) (X)	7.3 (D) (D) 1.3 2.5 (D) (D) (D) 71.3 (X)	135.2 (D) (D) 38.6 38.5 (D) (D) (D) 226.2 3.0	9.5 (D) 2.2 1.5 2.9 (D) (D) (X) (X)	9.4 (D) 2.2 1.4 2.9 (D) (D) (T)	75.4 (D) 9.7 15.7 24.6 (D) (D)
	Kansas					()	
1321 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	(X) 45.7 (D) 6.7 15.7 5.9 (D) (D) (X) (X)	(X) 45.7 (D) 6.7 15.7 5.9 (D) (D) (S) (X)	2 441.3 902.4 (D) 201.9 255.2 154.9 (D) (D) (D)	(X) 43.8 (D) (D) 8.0 20.6 10.0 (D) (E) (X) (X)	(X) 44.1 (D) (D) (S) 8.0 20.8 10.1 (D) (D) r1 179.3 (X)	1 487.8 323.9 (D) (D) 68.8 144.9 85.9 (D) (D) 1 163.9 (Z)

See footnotes at end of table.

#### Table 3. Products or Services for Selected States: 1982 and 1977-Con.

(Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

			1982		1977			
Product	Geographic area and product	Quantity of	Product s	hipments	Quantity of _	Product shipments		
code	ocographite area and process	production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)	production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)	
	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDSCon.							
	Louisiana							
1321	Natural gas liquids	(x)	(x)	9 413.5	(x)	(x)	4 671.6	
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	118.1 (D) 34.2 18.6 27.8 15.9 (D) 19.7 (X) (X)	114.9 (D) 33.6 18.0 27.0 15.2 (D) 19.2 3 517.8 (X)	2 124.4 (D) 349.4 525.3 446.3 398.5 (D) 351.6 7 286.6 2.5	177.4 2.0 55.0 25.7 45.1 24.2 2.7 (X) (X)	174.9 1.7 54.7 25.5 43.6 24.0 2.7 r <sub>5</sub> 128.9 (X)	1 307.2 15.0 355.3 225.2 341.8 201.3 15.4 153.2 3 329.0 35.5	
	Michigan							
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(X)	470.3	(X)	(X)	115.0	
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	10.9 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (X) (X)	10.9 (D)	208.7 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 261.6	7.6 7.6 (X) (X)	7.6 7.6 r <sub>58.0</sub> (X)	65.0 65.0 49.9	
	New Mexico							
1321	Natural gas líquids	(X)	(X)	2 411.2	(X)	(X)	1 014.0	
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	49,4 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (X) (X)	48.8 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (X)	678.6 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 1 732.6	51.2 (D) (D) 11.5 17.5 13.0 - 1.0 (X) (X)	51.0 (D) (D) 11.4 17.5 12.9 - 1.0 r757.8 (X)	342.3 (D) (D) 112.6 113.9 71.1 - 5.0 670.2 1.5	
	Oklahoma							
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(X)	3 719.0	(X)	(X)	1 150.9	
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquidsmil. bbl. Plant condensate	92.6 .9 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (X)	95.6 .6 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 2.6 818.3 (X)	1 613.3 19.1 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 50.8 2 101.1 4.6	54.4 .9 11.1 10.7 17.8 10.6 3.0 .2 (X)	54.2 .9 11.1 10.7 17.8 10.5 3.0 .2 r978.2 (X)	400.4 6.8 57.6 92.1 135.1 86.7 20.9 1.2 742.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

#### Table 3. Products or Services for Selected States: 1982 and 1977-Con.

(Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

			1982			1977	
Product code	Geographic area and product	Quantity of	Product shipments		Quantity of	Product shipments	
		production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)	production for all purposes	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS Con.						
	Texas						
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(X)	15 901.0	(X)	(X)	7 463.6
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 38 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	365.6 8.2 78.1 51.6 92.3 72.0 51.6 11.8 (X)	363.6 7.7 77.5 51.1 93.2 71.3 51.5 11.3 3 416.4	6 873.3 230.2 642.5 1 607.6 1 548.7 1 994.0 589.2 261.1 8 912.1	373.2 11.9 96.3 66.0 103.9 73.6 17.1 4.5 (X)	371.4 11.9 95.8 66.0 103.1 73.5 16.8 4.3 *4.462.3	2 982.2 83.6 555.6 615.8 878.7 686.5 121.0 41.0 4 459.4
13210 00	Utah	(x)	(X)	115.6	(X)	(X)	21.9
1321	Natural gas liquids	(X)	(x)	318.3	(X)	(X)	63.0
13212 13212 10 13212 15	Natural gas liquidsmil. bbl	3.8 (D) (D)	3.6 (D) (D)	70.4 (D) (D)	2.8	2.8	26.9
13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34	Isopentane and natural gasolinedo.   Propane (C3)do.   Butane (C4)do.   Gas mixtures (C2, C3, C4)do.	2.3 .6 (D)	2.1 .6 (D)	20.0 28.5 13.5 (D)	2.8	2.8	26.9
13212 98 13213 00 13210 00	Other natural gas liquidsdo Residue gas shippedbil. cu. ft Natural gas liquids and residue gas, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup>	(D) (X) (X)	(D) 84.8 (X)	(D) 247.9	(x) (x)	r <sub>39.6</sub> (X)	35.9 .2
	Wyoming						
1321	Natural gas liquids	(x)	(X)	774.8	(x)	(x)	293.1
13212 13212 10 13212 15 13212 20 13212 31 13212 32 13212 34 13212 38 13213 00 13210 00	Natural gas liquids	8.1 (D) 1.6 3.0 2.0 (D) .2 (X)	8.0 .1 (D) 1.6 3.0 2.0 (D) .1 185.5 (X)	160.6 4.1 (D) 46.7 44.7 53.1 (D) 3.4 613.8	9.6 .1 (D) 2.3 3.7 2.0 (D) (D) (X)	9.5 .1 (D) 2.3 3.7 2.0 (D) (D) r230.7	73.4 1.4 (D) 21.8 28.6 16.6 (D) (D) 213.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes value for establishments that did not report detailed data and estimates for small companies (estimates were made from administrative-record data rather than collected from respondents).

#### Table 4a. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, and Purchased Machinery Installed: 1982 and 1977

(Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

		19	82	19	77
Supply code	Industry and supply consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars
	INDUSTRY 1321, NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS				
	Selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed	(x)	29 411.0	(X)	14 230.4
131113	Natural gas and liquids processed: Crude petroleum, including condensate,	1.0	26.6	1.6	14.1
131151 132120	received for processing	12 150.2	25 333.1	15 445.4	12 222.7
132120	processingmil. bbl	191.0	2 964.6	199.0	1 533.8
353020	Purchased machinery installed, including mobile loading and transportation equipment	(x)	459.9		
353030	Parts and attachments (except those listed elsewhere) for construction, mining, and conveying equipment and for preparation machinery	(x)	11.1	(x)	278.4
331201	Supplies used: Steel mill shapes and forms (such as plates, sheets, roof bolts, bars, rails, wheels, pipe, tubing, wire				
970099	products, dars, raits, wheels, pipe, tubing, wite products, and structural shapes)	(x)	66.9 281.3	(x)	50.7 103.6
974000	Undistributed minerals, purchased machinery, parts, attachments, and supplies used 1	(x)	267.5	(x)	27.0

Represents cost for establishments that did not report detailed data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

#### Table 4b. Fuels Consumed by Type, 1982 and 1977, and End-of-Year Fuel Stocks, 1982

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix)

Fuel		1982 co	nsumption	1982	1977 consumption		
code	Industry and fuel consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	end-of-year stocks <sup>1</sup> (quantity)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 1321, NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS						
	Fuels used	(X)	304.1	(x)	(x)	137.7	
291141	Fuel oil: Distillate (light) grade numbers 1, 2, 4, and light						
291151	diesel fuel	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
131159	diesel fuel	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	
291111 960018	and mixedbil. cu. ft  Gasolinemil. gal  Other fuelsliquefied petroluem	95.4 10.7	257.7 12.7	(x)	97.6 6.4	103.2 4.0	
977000 132130	gas, coke, wood, and other	(X) (X)	(D) 14.1	(x)	(x) (x)	(D 3.2	
	at same establishmentbil. cu. ft	358.9	(x)	(x)	432.8	(x)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Fuel stocks were collected for the first time in 1982.

<sup>2</sup>Represents cost for establishments that did not report detailed data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

#### **APPENDIX**

### Scope and Coverage and Explanation of Terms

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

#### Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of mineral industries covers each mining establishment of firms with one paid employee or more operating in the United States. A firm operating more than one establishment is required to file a separate report for each location. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are asked to submit separate reports if records permit such a separation and the activities are of significant size.

Statistics for employment and payroll for individual industries and industry groups also include employment and payroll figures for administrative offices, warehouses, storage facilities, and other auxiliary establishments servicing mining establishments. Respondents were asked to file separate reports for any separately operated auxiliary establishments. Classification of employment and payroll data at such auxiliary establishments was based on the mining establishments served.

For oil and gas field operations and for contract services, the basis for reporting was different from the "establishment" basis used for other types of mining. Firms operating oil and gas wells, drilling wells, or exploring for oil and gas for their own account, were required to submit a separate report for each State or offshore area adjacent to a State in which it conducted such activities and to include employment, production, and capital expenditures data at the county level. Firms which supplied contract services for oil and gas field operations or for mining establishments were required to submit one report covering all such activities in the United States and to include information on receipts for services by State and county. These consolidated reports were then allocated to county establishments based on the data reported at the county level.

#### Use of Administrative Records

From a universe of 60,000 mining establishments, approximately 12,000 small single establishment companies were not mailed a questionnaire. For these establishments, some employment, payroll, and receipts data were obtained from the administrative records of other agencies. Selection of the small establishment nonmail cases was done on an industry-byindustry basis, and a variable cutoff was used to determine those establishments for which administrative records were to be used in place of a census report. This information was then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the statistics for administrative-record and nonresponse establishments. The value of shipments and receipts and cost of supplies were not distributed among specific products and supplies for these establishments, but were included in the product and supply "not specified by kind" categories. Overall, establishments for which administrative records data were used accounted for less than 3 percent of total value of shipments.

#### Value of Shipments and Receipts for the Industry Compared to Value of Product Shipments

Figures for value of shipments and receipts represent the total shipments and receipts for all establishments classified

in this industry and include products primary to the industry. products classified as primary in other industries but secondary to this industry, and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments represents products classified as primary to this industry that were shipped by all mining and manufacturing establishments, regardless of their industry classification.

#### **EXPLANATION OF TERMS**

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating mineral establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacation during these pay periods. Officers of the corporations are included as employees: proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for the midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll—This item includes all forms of compensation; such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if it is a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if it is an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payroll used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

Production-, development-, and exploration-worker hours-This item represents all hours that production, development, and exploration workers worked both on active days during which there was production or development work and on inactive days when only guards, inspectors, repairpersons, and other maintenance persons were on duty. It includes all hours worked or paid for at the mining operations, except hours for paid vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the establishment. Included are actual overtime hours, not straight-time equivalent hours. Hours of working proprietors or partners are excluded.

Cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc.-This cost includes supplies, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed, fuels and electric energy used, contract work done by others, and cost of products bought and resold without further processing. It includes charges to both the current and capital accounts. It also includes the cost of items used during 1982, whether they were purchased, withdrawn from inventories, or received from other establishments of the company. Supplies and equipment used in mine development, plant expansion, and capitalized repairs, which are chargeable to fixed assets accounts, were included, as were supplies furnished without charge to contractors for

use at the mining operation and supplies sold to employees for use at the establishment. No data on such costs as advertising, insurance, telephone, and research and consulting services of other establishments; or on overhead costs, such as depreciation charges, rent, interest, and royalties were included in this item. For selected supplies and fuels and for electric energy, both quantity and cost data were requested. The cost data refer to direct charges actually paid or payable (after discounts) for items used during the year. Freight charges and other direct charges, incurred by the establishment in acquiring the item, are included. Where the company's records did not show actual amounts used, they were asked to approximate use by adding purchases (or receipts) during the year to beginning inventory and subtracting ending inventory.

Specific supplies used and minerals prepared—In addition to the total cost of supplies used and purchased machinery installed, etc., which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected on the consumption of major supplies used in mining. These inquiries were restricted to supplies which were important parts of the cost of production. exploration, and development of a particular industry and for which cost information was available from the firms' records.

On report forms for almost all mineral industries, except the contract services industries, a uniform inquiry was included on minerals prepared at the reported establishments. Figures were obtained on minerals prepared from three sources: (1) crude minerals mined at the establishment (quantity); (2) crude minerals received from others (quantity and cost); and (3) crude minerals received for preparation on a custom or toll basis (quantity and estimated value).

Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$25,000) were not requested to report separately the cost of a supply. Also, the cost of supplies for small establishments for which administrative records were used was estimated as "not specified by kind,"

Specific fuels used and stocks on hand-This item includes the quantity and cost of fuels used in mining. For most industries, every establishment was required to report separate quantity and cost figures for purchased coal, distillate fuel oil. residual fuel oil, gas, and gasoline, and a cost figure for "other fuels," as shown in table 4b. The cost of fuels for small establishments for which administrative records were used were imputed as "not specified by kind."

In addition, figures for stocks of purchased fuels on hand at the end of the year were reported for the first time in 1982. Every establishment was required to report the total quantity of unexpended fuel it had on hand, including emergency reserves, at the end of the year. Excluded are fuels to be used as feedstocks or raw materials.

Value added by mining-This measure of mining activity is derived by subtracting the total cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc., from the sum of the value of shipments and receipts (mining products plus receipts for services rendered) and total capital expenditures.

This statistic avoids the duplication in value of shipments and receipts, which results from the use of products of some establishments as supplies, energy sources, or materials by others. Moreover, it provides a measure of value added, not only in mineral production, but also in the development of mineral properties. For these reasons, it is considered to be the best value measure for comparing the relative economic importance of mining among industries and geographic areas.

Value of shipments and receipts—This item includes the values, f.o.b. mine, well, or plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all primary and secondary products shipped, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sale of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items produced by the establishments and sold. transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment.

In the case of multiunit companies, the firm was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production, but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

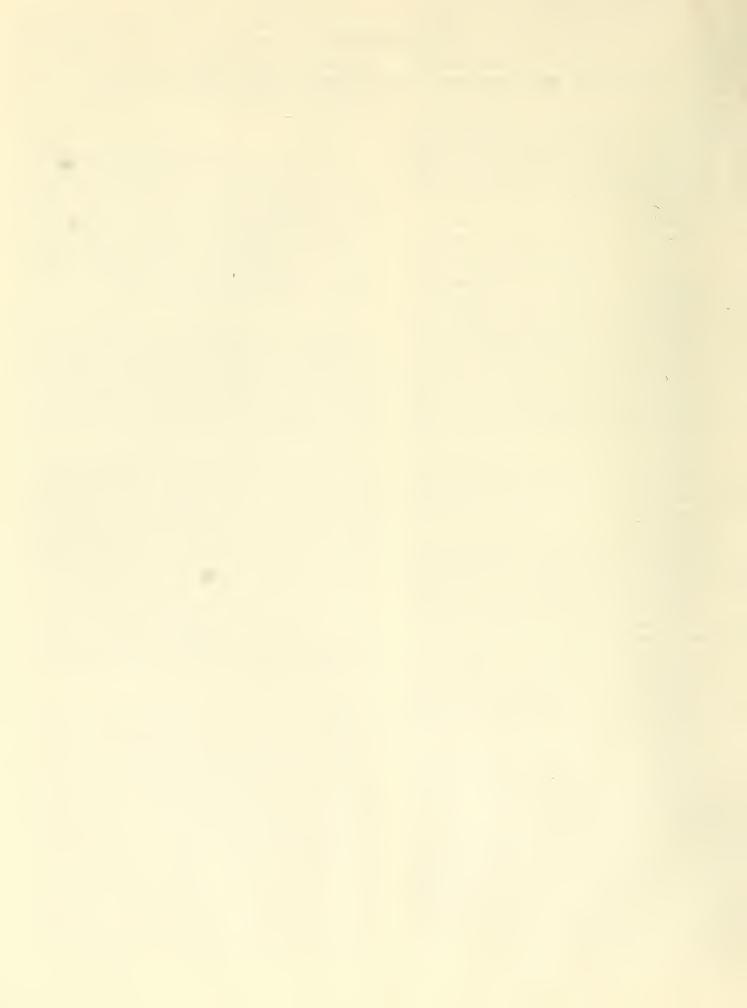
For industry and industry group totals, some duplication is introduced by the inclusion of materials transferred from one establishment to another for mineral preparation. Wherever value of shipments and receipts is shown without further specification, it represents gross shipments.

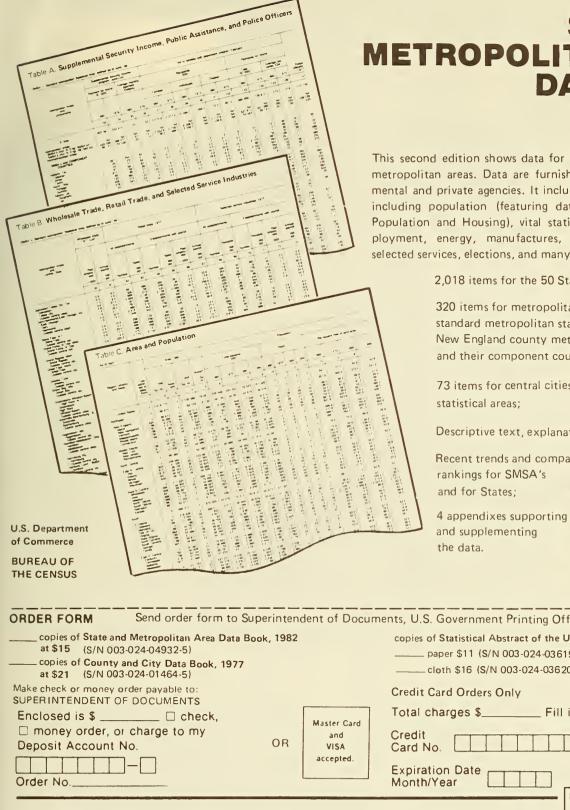
Shipments of individual products—In the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, information was collected on the output of about 200 individual mineral product items. In general, the figures of the 1982 and 1977 mineral censuses were confined to separate totals for each crude and each prepared mineral. Where significant, separate shipments figures were also obtained for crude minerals going to preparation plants and those going to consumers.

Figures were collected on both quantity and value of shipments. Shipments included commercial shipments and transfers of products to other operations of the same company. For products which are used to a significant extent within the same establishment for power or heat, and for minerals mined and prepared in the same establishment, total production or separate data on production for such uses were collected. Typically, production was also collected for products for which there are usually significant differences between the total production and total shipments as a result of stock changes.

For service industries, the amount received or due for services performed during 1982 was collected as a measure of output. For mine operators who also perform services, the amount received for such services was added to the total value of products shipped to determine total value of shipments and receipts for each establishment.

Capital expenditures—This item covers expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties, for construction, and for purchased machinery chargeable to fixed assets accounts of the mineral establishment. They are the type for which depreciation, depletion, or Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. Capital expenditures during 1982 were to be determined as "additions completed during the year plus construction in progress at the end of the year minus construction in progress at the beginning of the year." Reported capital expenditures were to include work done by contract, as well as by the mine forces. Expenditures for machinery and equipment were to include those made for replacement purposes, as well as those for additions to capacity. Excluded from these expenditures were costs of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense and expenditures for land and mineral rights.





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